NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SCRATCHES OR SELENDERS IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been induced to make public through the medium of your useful paper, the results of my own practice, or experience, relating to *scratches*, or *selenders* in horses.

This disorder, or difficulty, is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of mine. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix *white lead* and *linseed oil* in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two, or three, applications necessary, completely to effect a cure. A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A Remedy for Swollen Bags of Cows, from taking Cold, or Caked by Coagulated Milk.

Take the root of the herb called by several names, that is, Garget, or Pokeweed, or Coacum, or Skoke or Pigeon berry. Make three doses of two ounces, cut fine, and mixed in three messes of mash, of wheat or rye bran and Indian corn meal, a little salt. Give a mess once in twelve hours.

And if the cow will not eat it, as sometimes will be the case, take two ounces of said root and boil it in water, and strain off a pail full, and when cold, set such a dose before the cow daily, confined from water and fed with dry fodder, and it rarely fails but it will be taken within twenty-four hours. Three doses generally cure. If the bag can be wet over two or three times a day, with cold water, in which some Indian meal is mixed, it may be well, especially if the bag is uncommonly warm. O. P.

BROCOLI.

Directions for the cultivation of the Cape Brocoli; extracted from WILSON'S *Economy of the Kitchen Garden, now in press.*

This is one of our most delicious and valuable vegetable productions. In point of quality, its flowers in this country are, by good judges I believe, universally allowed at least to equal, if not to surpass those of the cauliflower. And what adds so much to its value, is, that its culture is as easy and simple as any common cabbage. It is not many years since it was first introduced into this country, and only about seven or eight years since its proper mode of culture was correctly understood. There is a number of varieties of this plant, none of which have ever been found worthy of cultivation in this country, except this. And from the many disappointments that had always attended former attempts to cultivate the other sorts, there is every probability that this too, would either never have been prosecuted successfully or attempted in any extensive degree, had it not been for the emulation excited among the members of the New York Horticultural Society, for the persevering prosecution of the culture of this valuable vegetable. Their labors have proved completely successful; but its culture still continues too much circumscribed. I will now give some information as to the proper mode of its cultivation.

There is no doubt but some little difference in the time for sowing the seed, will have to be practised in the various latitudes of the eastern and middle states. But the time being correctly known for the vicinity of New York, the others need be at no great loss to hit upon a practical calculation. Much depends upon obtaining the right sort of seed; for it has been pretty well proved by experience that there is no dependence on the success of any sort except that which is denominated the Purple Cape Brocoli. If the seed is sown too early, the plants arrive at maturity before the heat of summer is over, and never after do well; for in August they cannot flower much, and, by having to remain in a stationary state after arriving at maturity, when the proper season arrives, their having had to remain some time dormant seems to destroy their vigor, and their produce of flowers if any at all, are very inferior. And if it is sown too late, the cold attacks them before they attain that strength and firmness which it is necessary for them to possess some time before the beginning of frosty nights.

The last of August then is the proper time for the plants to arrive at maturity, and for this purpose the seed should be sown on any bed or border of common garden soil, on the fifteenth day of May. This and most other seeds sown at this season, should be trode in with the feet, and the bed smoothed lightly over with a rake. By the beginning of July the plants will be in fine order for setting out. It would not be advisable to set them out before July, for they do best when the plants are strong and of good size. So in the first week in July, prepare your ground for the plants. I have raised good crops of them both on light and heavy soils; but it is of no use to plant them in any soil unless it be in good order, and well manured, and in this case they will do on any ordinary garden ground, either old or new, although this last is their favorite. Let the ground at all events, be well manured and well dug; set the plants out in rows, two feet and a half apart, and two feet distant in the rows. It is seldom the black grub meddles much with plants set out so late in the season as this, but they must be carefully examined every morning, and wherever any are seen cut off, the grub must be hunted and killed, and the vacancy filled up from the seed bed, in which a few plants should always be left for a reserve.

The ground must be kept constantly loose and clean by frequent hoeings, and towards the end of August some of them will likely begin to flower. In the beginning of September, more will begin to show, and from the middle of the month until the middle of November, they produce one continual succession of flowers. The degree of frost they withstand, without sustaining the least injury, when they are in their highest state of flowering is astonishing. The most singular characteristic of this plant, is, the great length of time which is contained between their first beginning to flower and their final termination; and that too, from the same seed, sown at the same time, and the plants all treated precisely in the same manner. Whatever plants may remain at the setting in of a settled frost, should be taken up and laid in a garden frame as directed for fall cauliflowers, and I do not think that one in a thousand would miss flowering in the course of the winter. I have frequently flowered the remainder of my whole crop in this way, and since the seventh day of September last, I have never been one day without some plants being in a flowering state; and at present, (February 1828) there is no appearance of the stragglers I laid in a frame in December, stopping their blooming career.

I have had the last plant of my crop flower in April and all things considered, I am convinced that this is one of the most valuable garden productions, (the ruta baga not excepted) of any we are yet acquainted with. The mode of managing it, in order to obtain good seed here, appears to be a little more precarious; nor does it appear certain whether we shall ever be able to raise enough to prevent us from having to apply as at present to England for it. Although we are progressing bravely in our horticultural improvements, yet much remains to be achieved by future exertions.—*New York Farmer.*

CHLORIDE.

It is stated in a London paper that chloride, sold by apothecaries, under the name of bleaching salts, in small tin boxes, will certainly take out the most inveterate grease spots from a silk dress, or cotton garments. Carpets however badly bespattered by the upsetting of a lamp, can be as readily restored to their former beauty, as one can blow dust from a dry surface. For the elbows of a gentleman's best broadcloth, who unchesterfieldingly leans into a dish of gravy, or spans the breadth of his landlady's butter plate, there is nothing so clarifying. It is a white powder, which a cockney might carry in one corner of his snuff box; a little of it is to be dissolved in warm water, the spot wetted, and the *greasee* may attend to this ordinary and extraordinary business at the same moment. Another virtue; the French say that chloride, is the most powerful disinfecting agent in nature. The bad air of cellars, yards, stables, &c. can, and indeed should be purified with it, very frequently,—as noxious effluvia is completely changed in character, wherever it has been used. To the arts, to the unfortunate owners of good clothes, and to sluts and slovens, this chloride is a rare discovery.

FLOODING OF LANDS.

Where swamp land is to be cleared, and it can be flooded, by making a dam at the outlet, at a small expense, it is a matter of economy to attend to this, as in this way its growth of wood can be completely killed This may also be performed on lands, after they are cleared, for the purpose of killing the grass, if it be bad, in order with more ease to introduce a better kind, or a better system of culture. Flooding also serves, in a greater or a less degree, to enrich the land; though this depends chiefly on the kind of water with which it

is flooded. If it contain a rich sediment, it is good; but, if destitute of this, it is of no use.

Farmer's Assistant.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

FRUIT.

Propagation by cuttings has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs, as the willow or the gooseberry; but considered as the chief mode of propagating most of the ericeæ, myrteæ, proteaceæ, &c. becomes one of the most delicate and difficult modes of continuing the species, and fifty years ago was an operation known to very few of even the first-rate gardeners. It may be considered, as to the choice of cuttings, their preparation, their insertion in the soil, and their future management.

In respect to the choice of cuttings, those branches of trees and shrubs which are thrown out nearest the ground, and especially such as recline, or nearly so, on the earth's surface, have always the most tendency to produce roots. Even the branches of resinous trees, which are extremely difficult to propagate by cuttings, when reclining on the ground, if accidentally, or otherwise, covered with earth in any part, will there often throw out roots, and the extremity of the lateral shoot will assume the character of a main stem, as may be sometimes seen in the larch, spruce, and silver fir.—Cuttings then are to be chosen from the side shoots of plants, rather than from their summits or main stems; and the strength and health of side shoots being equal, those nearest the ground should be preferred. The proper time for taking cuttings from the mother plant is when the sap is in full motion, in order that, in returning by the bark, it may form a callus or protruding ring of granular substance, between the bark and wood, whence the roots proceed. As this callus, or ring of spungy matter, is generally best formed in ripened wood, the cutting, when taken from the mother plant, should contain a part of the former year, or in plants which grow twice a year, of the wood of the former; or in the case of plants which are continually growing, as most evergreen exotics, such wood as has begun to ripen, or assume a brownish color. This is the true principle of the choice of cuttings as to time; but there are many sorts of trees, as willow, elder, &c. the cuttings of which will grow almost at any season, and even if removed from the mother plant in winter, when the sap is comparatively at rest. In these and other trees, the principle of life seems so strong, and so universally diffused over the vegetable, that very little care is requisite for their propagation. Cuttings from herbaceous plants are chiefly chosen from the low growths, which do not indicate a tendency to blossom; but they will also succeed in many cases, when taken from the flower stems, and some rare sorts of florists' and border flowers, as the dahlia, rocket, cardinal flower, scarlet lychnis, wall flower, &c. are so propagated.

The preparation of the cutting depends on, or is guided by this principle, that the power of protruding buds or roots resides chiefly, and in most cases entirely, at what are called joints, or at those parts where leaves or buds already exist.—Hence it is that cuttings ought always to be cut across, with the smoothest and soundest section possible, at an eye or joint. And as buds are in a more advanced state in wood somewhat ripened or fully formed, than in a state of formation, this section ought to be made in the wood of the growth of the preceding season; or as it were in the point between the two growths. It is true, that there are many sorts of cuttings, which not only throw out roots from the ring of granulated matter, but also from the sides of every part of the stem inserted in the soil, whether old and large, or young and small, as willows, currants, vines, &c.; but all plants which are difficult to root, as heaths, camellias, and orange trees, will be found in the first instance, and for several years after propagation, to throw out roots only, from the ring of herbaceous matter above mentioned; and to facilitate the formation of this ring, by properly preparing the cuttings of even willows and currants, must be an obvious advantage. It is a common practice to cut off the whole or part of the leaves of cuttings, which is always attended with bad effects in evergreens, in which the leaves may be said to supply nourishment to the cutting till it can sustain itself. This is very obvious in the case of striking from buds, which, without a leaf attached, speedily rot and die. Leaves alone, as in bryophyllum calycinum, will even strike root and form plants in some instances; and the same, as Professor Thouin observes, may be stated for flowers and fruits.

Cuttings which are difficult to strike may be rendered more tractable by previous ringing; if a ring be made on the shoot which is to furnish the cutting, a callus will be created, which, if inserted in the ground after the cutting is taken off, will freely emit roots. A ligature would perhaps operate in a similar manner, though not so efficiently; it should lightly encircle the shoot destined for a cutting, and the latter should be taken off when an accumulation of sap has apparently been produced. The amputation in the case of the ligature, as well as in that of the ring, must be made below the circles, and the cutting must be so planted as to have the callus covered with earth.

The insertion of the cuttings may seem an easy matter, and none but a practical cultivator would imagine that there could be any difference in the growth, between cuttings inserted in the middle of a pot, and those inserted at its sides. Yet such is actually the case, and some sorts of trees, as the orange, and ceratonia, if inserted in a mere mass of earth, will hardly, if at all, throw out roots, while, if they are inserted in sand, or in earth at the sides of the pots, so as to touch the pot in their whole length, they seldom fail of becoming rooted plants. Knight found the mulberry strike very well by cuttings, when they were so inserted, and when their lower ends touched a stratum of gravel or broken pots; and Hawkins, who had often tried to strike orange trees, without success, at last heard of a method (long known to nurserymen, but which was re-discovered by Luscome,) by which, at the first trial, eleven cuttings out of thirteen grew. The art is, to place them to touch the bottom of the pot; they are then to be plunged in a bark or hot-bed, and kept moist.

The management of cuttings after they are planted, depends on the general principle, that where life is weak, all excesses of exterior agency must have a tendency to render it extinct. No cutting requires to be planted deep, though such as are large ought to be inserted deeper than such as are small. In the case of evergreens, the leaves should be kept from touching the soil, otherwise they will damp or rot off; and in the case of tubular stalked plants, which are in general not very easily struck, owing to the water lodging in the tube, and rotting the cutting, both ends may in some cases (as in common honeysuckle,) be advantageously inserted in the soil, and besides a greater certainty of success, two plants will be produced. Too much light, air, water, heat, or cold are alike injurious. To guard against these extremes in tender sorts, the means hitherto devised, is that of enclosing an atmosphere over the cuttings, by means of a hand or bell glass, according to their delicacy. This preserves a uniform stillness and moisture of atmosphere. Immersing the pot in earth, (if the cuttings are in pots) has a tendency to preserve a steady uniform degree of moisture at the roots; and shading, or planting the cuttings, if in the open air, in a shady situation, prevents the bad effects of excess of light.—The only method of regulating the heat, is by double or single coverings of glass or mats, or both. A hand glass placed over a bell glass will preserve in a shady situation, a very constant degree of heat. What the degree of heat ought to be, is generally decided by the degree of heat requisite for the mother plant. Whatever degree of heat is natural to the mother plant when in a growing state, will, in general, be most favorable to the growth of the cuttings. There are, however, some variations, amounting nearly, but not quite, to exceptions. Most species of the erica, dahlia, and geranium strike better when supplied with rather more heat than is requisite for the growth of these plants in green houses. The myrtle tribe and camellias require rather less;—and in general, it may be observed, that to give a lesser portion of heat, and of every thing else proper for plants in their rooted and growing state, is the safest conduct in respect to cuttings of ligneous plants. Cuttings of deciduous hardy trees taken off in autumn should not, of course, be put into heat till spring, but should be kept dormant, like the mother tree. Cuttings of succulents, like geraniums, will do well both with ordinary and extraordinary heat.

Piping is a mode of propagating by cuttings, and is adopted with herbaceous plants having jointed tubular stems, as the dianthus tribe; and several of the grasses, and tree arundos, might be propagated in this manner. When the shoot has nearly done growing, which generally happens after the blossom has expanded, its extremity is to be separated at a part of the stem where it is nearly, or at least somewhat indurated or ripened. This separation is effected by holding the root end between the finger and thumb of one hand, below a pair of leaves, and with the other, pulling the top part above the pair of leaves, so as to separate it from the root part of the stem at the socket formed by the axillæ of the leaves, leaving the stem to remain with a tubular or pipe looking termination. These pipings, or separated parts, are inserted without any further preparation, in finely sifted earth, to the depth of the first joint or pipe, gently firmed with a small dibber, watered, a hand glass placed over them, and their future management regulated on the same general principles as that of cuttings.

Large hog.—A hog was weighed at Wilmington, (Delaware) last week, the weight of which was 1,380 pounds. It is supposed that it had not yet attained its full growth.—*Penn. paper*

CELERY.

The qualities of this plant are universally known. There are three or four sorts. The white, the red, the hollow, and the solid. The solid white is the best; but the propagation and cultivation of all are the same. The whole of that part of the year, during which the frost is out of the ground, is not a bit too long for the getting of fine celery. The seed, sown in the cold ground, in April, will lie six weeks before it comes up. A wheel barrow full of hot dung, put in a hole in the ground against a wall, or any fence, facing the south, and covered with rich and fine mould, will bring the seed up in two weeks. If you have a hot-bed frame, or a hand light, the thing is easy. A large flower-pot will bring up out of the ground plants enough for any family.—As soon as the plants are three inches high, and it scarcely matters how thick they stand, make a nice little bed in open free air; make the ground rich and the earth very fine. Here prick out the plants at 4 inches apart; and, of course, 9 in a square foot. They are so very small that this must be carefully done; and they should be gently watered once, and shaded 2 days.

A bed 10 feet long and 4 wide will contain 360 plants: and, if they be well cultivated, they are more than any common-sized family can want from November till May.—In this bed the plants stand till the middle of July, or thereabouts, when they are to go out into trenches. Make the trenches a foot deep and a foot wide, and put them not less than five feet asunder. The ground that you make the trenches in should not be fresh dug; but be in a solid state, which very conveniently may be; for Celery comes on just as the peas and early cabbages and cauliflowers have gone off. Lay the earth that you take out in the middle of the space between the trenches, so that it may not be washed into them by the heavy rains; for it will, in such cases, cover the hearts of the plants, and will go very nearly to destroy them. When you have made your trench, put along it some good rich compost manure, partly consisting of wood ashes. Not dung; or, at least, not dung fresh from the yard; for, if you use that, the celery will be rank and pipy, and will not keep nearly so long or so well. Dig this manure in, and break all the earth very fine as you go. Then take up your plants, and trim off the long roots. You will find, that every plant has offsets to it, coming up by the side of the main stem. Pull all these off, and leave only the single stem. Cut the leaves off so as to leave the whole plant about six inches long. Plant them, six inches apart, keeping, as you are at work, your feet close to the outside edges of the trench. Do not water the plants; and, if you plant in fresh dug ground, and fix your plants well, none of the troublesome, and cumbrous business of shading is at all necessary: for the plant is naturally hardy, and, if it has heat to wither it above, it has also that heat beneath to cause its roots to strike out almost instantly. When the plants begin to grow, which they quickly will do, hoe on each side and between them with a small hoe. As they grow up earth their stems; that is, put the earth up to them, but not too much at a time; and let the earth that you put up be finely broken, and not at all cloddy. While you do this, keep the stalks of the outside leaves close up to prevent the earth from getting between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner ones; for, if it get there it checks the plant and makes the celery bad.—When you begin the earthing take first the edges of the trenches; and do not go into the midule of the intervals for the earth that you took out of the trenches. Keep working backwards, time after time, that is earthing after earthing, till you come to the earth that you dug out of the trenches; and, by this time the earth against the plants will be above the level of the land. Then you take the earth out of the middle, till, at last the earth against the plants forms a ridge & the middle of each interval a sort of gutter. Earth up very often, and not put much at a time. Every week a little earth to be put up.—Thus, in October, you will have four ridges of Celery across one of the plats, each containing 168 plants. I shall suppose one of these ridges to be wanted for use before the frost sets in for good. Leave another ridge to be locked up by the frost, a much safer guardian than your cellar or barn floor. But, you must cover this ridge over in such a way that the wet will not get down into the hearts of the celery. Two boards, a foot wide each, their edges on one side laid upon the earth of the ridge, formed into a roof over the point of the ridge, the upper edge of one board going an inch over the upper edge of the other, and the boards fastened well with pegs, will do the business completely; for, it is not the frost, but the occasional thaws that you have to fear, and the wet and rot that they produce. For the celery that is to serve from the setting in to the breaking up of the frost, you must have a bed of sand, or light earth, in a warm part of a barn, or in a cellar; and there you must lay it in, row after row, not covering the points of the leaves. To have seed, take one plant, in spring, out of the ridge left in the garden. Plant it in an open place, and you will have seed enough to serve a whole township. For soup, the seed bruised is as good as the plant itself.—*Cobbett's Gardener.*

CANKER IN FRUIT TREES.

Canker, in a great measure, arises from animalcules, or small or very minute insects or worms, of various kinds; where this is the case, cut out the whole of the cankered part, clean to the sound wood, wash the part well with the following solution, and also all other parts that seem to be in the least affected; then gives it a light coat of the medicated tar.

The *medicated tar*, is composed of half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, reduced to a fine powder, and then put into a three pint earthen pipkin, with about half a gill of gin, or other spirit, stirred well together, and the sublimate thus dissolved. The pipkin must then be filled by degrees with common tar, and constantly stirred till the mixture is intimately blended. This quantity will be sufficient for two hundred trees. Being of a very poisonous nature, it should not be suffered to lie carelessly about the house. The sublimate dissolves better, when united with the same quantity of the spirit of hartshorn, or sal ammoniac. This mixture being apt to run, consistency may be given it, by mixing it with either powdered chalk, or whiting.

The above composition will be found eminently useful, as no worm of any kind, can live near its influence, and no evil whatever will arise to the trees from its poisonous quality; it yields to the growth of the bark, and affords a complete protection to the parts against the influence of the weather.

Dissolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of gin or other spirit, and when thus dissolved incorporate it with four quarts of soft water. This solution will be found to be the most effectual remedy ever applied to trees, both for the destruction of worms of every species and of the eggs of insects deposited in the bark. No danger to the trees is to be apprehended from its poisonous quality, which, in respect to them, is perfectly innocent.

Peach trees, which are annoyed by worms, should, towards the end of this month, particularly near, and a little under the surface of the ground, be carefully examined, and where any are found, they must be picked out with the point of a knife, and with as little injury to the bark as possible; for, by lacerating the rind or bark in a careless manner, which is too frequently the case on these occasions, this vehicle, which nature has provided for carrying up the nourishment extracted by the roots, being destroyed, the trees must of course perish, or be weakened in proportion as it is injured

This being done, wash all the trunks or stems of the trees, as well as any other parts in which you suspect these vermin or their embryo eggs to be lodged, with the above solution, and also the wounded parts; after which, apply with a brush a slight dressing of the medicated tar to each and every of the wounds inflicted by picking out the worms. This will preserve your trees in health and fruitfulness much longer than if left to the mercy of these destructive intruders.

As to manure, it is well known that where hogs and poultry are constantly running over the ground, the trees seldom fail of a crop, which is the best proof that manure is necessary. Any manure will suit an orchard; but the sweepings of cow houses, hog pens, slaughter houses, poultry and pidgeon houses, emptying of drains, &c. are more disposed to facilitate the growth and promote the health of fruit trees, than stable manure. However, any kind of manure is better than none at all.—*M'Mahon's Gardener.*

DOCK.

I have frequently mentioned the leaves of this weed as being sold in the market at New York.—This weed and the Dandelion are the gardener's two *vegetable devils.* Nothing but absolute burning, or a sun that will reduce them to powder, will kill their roots, any little bit of which will grow, and that, too, whether lying on, or in, the ground. Both bear seed in prodigious quantities. The Dock (which is the wild Rhubarb) puts forth its leaves very quickly after the Dandelion; and hence it is that it is resorted to as greens in the spring. This is, however a coarse green compared with the Dandelion. However, it is better than no greens at all, after five months of winter, which has left nothing green upon the face of the earth. If a rod or two of ground, on the south side of a wood, were trenched and made rich, and planted with Docks, or Dandelions, the owner, even tho' he had no garden, would not be in want of early greens; and, it would be better to do this than to have to go upon the hunt after these vegetables, which, though weeds, are not, in every place, to be found in any considerable quantity; or, at least, not without spending a good deal of time in the pursuit. The Dock-leaf is very wholesome, as is also that of the Dandelion. They do not produce gripings as the greater part of the cabbage kinds are apt to do.—*Cobbett.*

GRAPES.

[Concluded from page 245.]

19. *Black Muscat of Alexandria.*—This is similar to the above, in its general properties, except in point of color, which, as its name indicates, is black. I consider this the same as the Black Muscadel and Black Malaga.

81. *Morocco, or Le Cœur.*—The berries are unequal in size, of a heart shape, and violet color, forming very large bunches; every part of the plant indicates a vigorous state; the leaves are large, and deeply indented; it is not considered as a very high flavored fruit, and should have a warm situation.

56. *Cornichon, or Cucumber Grape.*—This is a grape of peculiar form, whence its name; it is very long, swelled in the middle, and pointed at the ends; the berries are not closely set, but the bunch is of good size, and composed of many divisions; the fruit is sweet, and of fine flavor; the usual color is white or yellow, but there is a red variety.

60. *White Seedless Corinth.*—This is the smallest grape I have ever seen; white, round, sweet, and of a delightful flavor; its size, appearance, and being seedless, make it particularly interesting; the bunch is long, winged, and regularly formed, the berries not being too compressed; it ripens early in September, and is said to be the grape which produces the Sultana Raisins.

38. *Black Hamburg.*—It is this grape which is sometimes called the Hampton Court Vine, and which is recorded by Miller to have produced on that vine a ton weight of grapes in a single season. It is considered in England as one of the most uncertain to ripen out of doors.—At Boston is is cultivated to a very considerable extent, but principally in grape-houses of a cheap construction. The markets of Boston are supplied with large quantities of the fruit, and the bunches average from one to one and a half pounds, and some have weighed two pounds. The Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, (near Boston) has done much towards facilitating the extensive culture of this grape in that section of the Union, by erecting an extensive grape-house on a cheap construction, thus demonstrating the facility with which success may be insured. In the vicinity of New York, and south of it, this grape will need no such attendance, however, as it will mature its fruit in the open air. This grape, which is black, and inclining to oval, is remarkably fine flavored; both the berries and bunches are extremely large, the latter being shouldered—the only fault is that the skin is rather thick; it is a great bearer, and much esteemed for that and its other qualities; ripens in September.

39. *Red Hamburg, or Gibraltar.*—The berries are dark red, thick skin, flesh juicy and delicate; the shape of the berry and form of the bunch both resemble the foregoing.

11. *Purple Madeira.*—This is a small pale purple grape, loosely set on long bunches; they have a vinous perfume and flavor when ripe, but are not suitable for the table.

41. *Brown, or Chocolate.*—This was received from France about thirty years since; the vine is of very vigorous growth, and a great bearer, and seems to suit our climate well, and to be as hardy as our native wild grape; the fruit is oval, of a sprightly flavor, and the bunches large; it is an excellent wine grape, but in this vicinity ripens late, being at the end of September.

42. *Red Muscadel.*—The berries are very large, oval, of an equal size throughout the bunch, and of a beautiful red color; the skin is thick, and the flesh hard.

136. *Teinturier, or the Dyer.*—This grape has characteristic distinctions, not only in the form of its fruit and leaves, but also by the very deep red color of its juice; the bunches are irregular, and with shoulders; the berries round, and of unequal size; the leaves deeply indented, and five lobed. It is cultivated for the coloring of other wines and to dye silks of a deep red color. The wine, when made separately of this grape has a harsh and disagreeable taste; the berries are black, and of a round form. It has no less than ten names, Tinéan, Gros Noir, Noireau, &c.

79. *Black Spanish, Alicant, or Gros Noir d' Espagne.*—This grape has some resemblance to the preceding in the color of its juice, but it is of a quality greatly superior for wine; both the berries and the bunches are larger, the wood stronger, and the leaf more broad. It is this grape from which port wine is made.

Gros Muscadet—The color of this grape is very peculiar, being between a white and a rose color; the bunch is of moderate size, as well as the fruit, which is extremely sweet and luscious; it yields well, and the fruit ripens early in September. I consider it one of the most desirable grapes for the table which ripen at that period.

97. *Meslier.*—This grape, whose bunches of fruit at first view much resemble the Chasselas, and which in fact, is called by that name in some vineyards of France, differs from it, however, in many respects. The fruit, which is yellowish, often contracts a russet appearance next the sun; its berries are round, not closely set, and ripen pretty well even in the north of France, its juice is pleasant and sweet; the leaf is quite palmated. This grape, the author considers, as nearly approaching the White Muscadine, and may possibly prove the same.

52. *White Saurignon.*—Formerly many vineyards were almost wholly formed of this grape, but it is now more rare. Its high flavor gives to the wine a particular character, but being less productive, it has been latterly much neglected; the bunches are short, of medium size, and the berries yellowish white, whith small dots when fully ripe; it is considered to be a variety of the Pineau or Burgundy.

Rochelle Noire.—This is a round black fruit, pretty pleasant to the taste, but in France principally cultivated for wine. It is remarkable for its elegant formed leaves, of a fine green above, and downy beneath. The Rochelle Blanche is similar to this, with the exception that the fruit is white.

238. *Perle.*—The berry is oblong, large, and white; the bunches have many small shoulders, and it would seem that it with difficulty supports the grapes which give it an oblong form.

212. *Folle Blanche.*—This grape is of medium size, thin skin, and berries closely set. Even when at perfect maturity it has a sweetish acid flavour not considered pleasant. It generally yields a great abundance, and is in high repute for making brandy; the berries are round and whitish.

77. *Verjus, or Bordetais.*—This grape does not ripen in the north or middle of France, but, in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, it comes to perfect maturity; the berries are oblong, quite large, and form very large divided or winged bunches; is considered of value in the vineyards to mingle with other grapes; the leaves are large, and particularly sensible to frost. This grape, it is expected, will suit our country south of the Potowmac.

From the London Morning Cronicle.

MANUFACTURES.

Under this head there is little new to state. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, are, for the season of the year, favorable; and notwithstanding the complaints among merchants and manufacturers, the entries of the Custom-house are by no means inconsiderable. Among the latest entries, are very extensive quantities of linen, and cotton manufactured goods, [particularly cotton lace] silks, and indigo; of the latter, much is sent to Hamburgh, where the demand continues to be steady. There have been a fair number of entries for exports of British manufactured goods to New York; but the quantity of cotton goods for that market, diminishes sensibly; this is probably owing to the increase of cotton manufactories in Massachusetts, and other parts of the U. States. At some of the cotton mills, not less than 12 to 1300,000 yards of cloth were produced—a large quantity, under such circumstances. These mills are said to be well managed, and the encouragement given by the Americans to their native manufactures, is such, that it is to be feared the United States will soon be independent of this country for cotton manufactures. An English manufacturer, who has just returned to England from the U. States, arriving at Havre de Grace, and proceeding to Calais by Rouen, has supplied some interesting details of the comparative merits of French and American manufactures. This gentleman declares, that at Lowell, in Massachusetts, the manufacturers are able to produce better printed cottons, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per yard, than the Rouen manufacturers can produce at 2*s.* 1*d.* He declares that whilst the French are unable to produce cotton goods so cheap as the English by 15 or 20 per cent., the Americans are already able to compete with us in many articles, even with so small a difference as 4 to 5 per cent. He speakes very favorably, however, of the French dye, and observes, that in the brilliancy and durability of color, the Americans have yet much to learn.—However, as they are establishing many chemical laboratories, and offering good encouragement to practical chemists, it is not doubted that they will soon arrive at perfection.

The brig Ganges, about to sail hence for the Pacific, furnishes a fact which is worthy of notice. Her cargo consists of about eight hundred bales of domestic cotton goods, chiefly of Baltimore manufacture, the value of which, in this market, is little, if any, short of one hundred thousand dollars! This is the export of a single vessel only, and affords a happy presage of what Baltimore is destined to become, when the Rail Roads shall call all her manufacturing and other resources into full operation.—*Baltimore American.*

A gentleman yesterday shewed us a ripe *Pear* the growth of this season. The Pear is, we believe, a delicate fruit, and is early blighted by the cold. It evidences the very great singularity of the season, that it should have been raised to maturity, without any peculiar cultivation, and in the open air.—*Charleston paper Feb. 5.*

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

GERANIUM.—This wants *hardiness only*, to make it the finest flowerplant of which I have any knowledge. Some give us flower with little or no leaf; others have beauty of leaf as well as of flower, but give us no fragrance; others, like the rose, give us this added to beauty of flower and of leaf, but it gives us them only for part of the year. The geranium has a beautiful leaf, beautiful flower, fragrant smell from leaf as well as from flower, and these it has in never-ceasing abundance; and, as to variety of sorts, as well in leaf as in flower, it surpasses even the flower of the auricula. How delightful the country, where geraniums form the underwood, and the myrtles tower above. Softly, my friends! beneath that underwood lurks the poisonous lizards and serpents, and through those myrtle boughs the deadly winged adders rustle; while all around is dry and burning sand. The geranium is a native of the south of Africa; and, though it will not receive its death blow from even a sharpish frost, it will not endure the winter, even in the mild climate of England. But, then, it is so easy of cultivation, it grows so fast, blows so soon, and is of so little trouble, that it seems to argue an insensibility to the charms of nature not to have geraniums if we have the means of obtaining earth and sun. The geranium is propagated from seed, or from cuttings. The seed, like that of the auricula, does not produce flower or leaf like the mother plant, except by chance. It is easily saved, and for curiosity's sake, may be sown to see if a new variety will come. But a cutting, from any part of the plant, old wood or young wood, stuck into the ground, or into a pot, will grow and become a plant, and will blow in a month from the time you put it into the ground. You must have plants, indeed, to cut from; but these may be, in small number at any rate, in a window, during winter. When the spring comes, cut them up into cuttings, put these in the ground where you wish to have plants during summer. They will be in bloom by July; and, before October, will be large as a currant tree. Take off cuttings from these during September, put them in pots, and they are ready for the next spring. If you have a greenhouse, you may have geraniums in full bloom all the long dreary winter.

GUELDER ROSE.—This is called here the snow ball tree. It is raised either from layers or suckers. Its bloom is of short duration; but, for the time, makes a grand show in a shrubbery. The suckers of it ought to be dug clean away every year.

HAWTHORN.—This tree has been amply described. Sometimes it is called hawthorn, and sometimes white thorn.

HEART'S-EASE, OR PANZY.—A beautiful little *annual*, which has great varieties, and all of them pretty. It blows all the summer. It may be sown in the fall, without any care about covering the ground: but it must not come up, till spring.

HEATH.—The common English heath is hardy, but ugly. The heaths from Africa, are of infinite variety. Insignificant in flower, however, and must be housed in winter. They are progagated from seed or from slips, and will last a long while. A few in a green-house are pretty; and they look gay in winter.

HOLLYHOCK.—This is a fine showy plant for a shrubbery. There are double and single, and none but the double should be cultivated. It may be raised from seed, or from offsets. If the former, it does not blow till the second year. It will remain in the ground many years, and is perfectly hardy.

HOLLYHOCK, (Chinese).—This is a more tender and far more beautiful kind than the common. It is raised from seed only; blows the second year, and *only* that year. It is, therefore, a *biennial*.

HONEYSUCKLE.—This, amongst all Eng. shrubs, is the only rival of the rose; and, if put to the vote, perhaps as many persons would decide for the one as for the other. Its name indicates its sweetness of taste, and the smell is delightful almost beyond comparison. The plant is also beautiful—it climbs up houses, and over hedges—it forms arbors and bowers—and has a long continued succession of blossoms. It grows wild in all parts of England, in many parts covering the hedges and climbing up the trees. There is little variety as to sorts. That which is cultivated has a larger and deeper colored bloom, but the wild has the sweetest smell. It may be propagated from seed; but always is from cuttings; put into the ground in the spring, and treated like other wood cuttings.

HYACINTH.—This is a bulbous rooted plant, and like all the plants of that class, is *biennial*. It may be raised from seed; but, as in the case of the auricula and many other plants, it is many chances to one, that out of a whole bed, you do not get a good flower; and, perhaps it is a hundred to one that you do not get a flower to resemble the mother plant. Therefore, none but curious florists attempt to raise from the seed.—The roots are propagated from offsets; that is to say, the mother root while it is blowing, sends out, on its sides, several young ones. The old root, young ones and all, are put away in a dry place, out of the reach of severe frost, till spring. Then, when you plant the old ones out to blow again, you take off the young ones and plant also. They do not blow the first year, and if weak, not the second. But in time, they do; and then they produce offsets. This is the way the hyacinth is multiplied. It is a fine and fragrant flower; it blows early, but will blow well even in glasses in a room; but better in earth. A fine flower for a green-house where it would be out in full bloom while the snow was on the ground.

JASMIN.—Has the merit of a very delightful smell, and that only. Its leaf and flower are insignificant. It climbs, however, and is good to cover bowers, it is easily raised from cuttings.

(To be continued.)

TURKEYS.

These birds are naturally inclined to ramble and will therefore thrive best in open countries, where there is not much shelter to harbor vermin. They are of a very tender constitution, and while young must be carefully watched and kept warm; for the hens are so negligent, that while they have one to follow them, they will never take any care of the rest. Some people, where they have the convenience of a small covert near the house, let them take their liberty, and seek their own nests; but it is only in particular places that they do well with such management.

Turkeys are great feeders of corn, and if kept on it, will devour a great quantity; but if left to their liberty when grown up, they will get their own living, by feeding on herbs, seeds, &c. as they are very apt to straggle, they will often lay their eggs in secret places, and therefore the common sort of them must be often watched, and compelled to lay at home. They begin to lay in March, and will sit in April; but they should not be suffered to sit on more than eleven or thirteen eggs at most. When they have hatched their brood (which will be in between twenty-five and thirty days) you must be particularly careful to keep the young ones warm; for the least cold will kill them. They must be fed either with curds, or green fresh cheese cut in small pieces; and let their drink be new milk, or milk and water. Some give them oatmeal and milk boiled thick together, into which they put wormwood chopped small, and sometimes eggs boiled hard, and cut in little pieces. They must be fed often, for the hen will not take much care of them;—and when they have got some strength, feed them abroad in a close walled place, where they cannot stray; you must not let them out till the dew is off the grass, taking care to have them in again before night, because the dew is very prejudicial to their health.

If you fatten turkeys, give them sodden barley or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and for another fortnight cram them as you do capons. They are only to be crammed in the morning, which must be given to them warm, and let out all day, being sometimes fed with corn while out; because, as they are sullen birds, they will otherwise be apt not to fatten so kindly.

Turkeys' eggs are not only reckoned very wholesome, in general, but will likewise greatly contribute to the restoring of decayed constitutions.

EXPERIMENTS.

There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived, a different and better method of culture, or management, in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments; and, if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself, on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself.—*Farmer's Assist.*

Extraordinary Season.—We saw, on Sunday last, a Nosegay, consisting of the following flowers: A full blown white Hyacinth, two kinds of Violets, Blooming Box, Daffodil, Wall Flowers.—These flowers are now unprotected from the weather in the garden of Mr. C. C. Welfork, of this town.—*Charleston, (S. C.) pa.*

Ireland it seems, is surpassing England in the concoction of magnificent projects. A ship canal from Kensingtown-harbor, Dublin, to Galway Bay is in contemplation; the estimated expense is, £5,186,400, and like the intended ship canal from London to Portsmouth, is announced to the public as under the patronage of dukes, marquisses, earls, &c.

Negroes.—Blumenbach gives a most interesting account of a little library which he possesses of works written by Negroes, from which it appears that there is not a single department of taste or science in which some Negro has not distinguished himself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 29, 1828.

SUGAR BEET.

A vegetable which promises to prove useful both for field and garden culture has lately been introduced into this country, but its properties appear to be but little known. The plant to which we allude is commonly called the Sugar Beet, and sometimes the Buonaparte Beet. This last appellation was given to the root in consequence of its having been extensively cultivated in France for the purpose of making Sugar, by the direction of Buonaparte. It is a species of the same genus with the common garden beet, [*beta vulgaris*] but we cannot learn that it is distinguished by botanists, by any specific name. Some writers on agriculture have confounded the Sugar Beet with the Mangel Wurtzel,—but the plants differ in many essential qualities. The Sugar Beet grows to the same size as the Mangel Wurtzel, is of greater specific gravity, or heavier in proportion to its bulk, and is a much sweeter root. If it contains nourishment in proportion to its saccharine matter, it will, perhaps, be found a more profitable root for field cultivation than the Mangel Wurtzel. Further experiments, however are wanting, before the relative value of these roots can be stated with certainty.

Mr Bartley, Secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society, England, informed Dr Mease that the White Beet or Mangel Wurtzel, [probably meaning the Sugar Beet,] is very easily cultivated in a deep mellow soil. He made some trials of this root, from which it resulted that 16 lbs of the root will produce about 1 lb. of concrete sugar, and that the maximum crop of an acre of ground might produce, at least, two tons weight of sugar, or forty tons of the root, in drills three feet asunder, with plants eighteen inches distance in the rows. He obtained roots weighing upwards of sixteen pounds each.

Mr Margraaf, a famous chemist, made some experiments, published in 1747, for determining the quality of sugar contained in various European plants, and found the White or Sugar Beet produced a much greater quantity than any of the other plants. Dr Achard of Berlin, first introduced this subject into notice, and recommended that the sugar should be procured by boiling the roots, slicing them when cold, pressing out, filtering or straining and evaporating the juice. He observed that crude sugar might thus be produced for about three pence a pound. Dr Achard reckons three varieties of the beet, but preferred that which has the skin of a reddish colour and the flesh white, He forbids all transplanting; and one of the reasons for the prohibition is, that the lower parts or points of the roots are liable to be thus broken off. which part, he says, gives more sugar than the upper part. The process pursued by Dr Achard in making sugar from these roots is given in Dr Rees' Cyclopedia, Art. Beta, and is too long to copy here.

The refuse of the roots, after the sugar is extracted, may, it is said, be used as a substitute for coffee, after a due preparation. And the Domestic Encyclopedia states that this refuse is more profitable for feeding cattle than the roots themselves. We apprehend that the Sugar Beet may contain too much saccharine matter to be used for the purpose of feeding cattle, without being mixed with other substances, such as hay, cut straw, &c. in a greater proportion than what is necessary in feeding with roots which have less sweetness. But with a proper mixture of such substances, we have no doubt but sugar beets would furnish much more nourishment for cattle, in proportion to their weight than any other vegetable, which our soil and climate will afford. On this subject however, we have nothing but conjecture and analogy on which to found our observations. We wish merely to furnish hints, and state probabilities. Experiments, accurately made, and faithfully recorded, can alone enable agriculturists to determine decisively the precise value of this root, as an article of field culture.

According to a "Table of the quantities of nutritive matters afforded by 1000 parts of different vegetable substances," published by Sir Humphrey Davy, (see Agricultural Chemistry, page 131) the whole quantity of nutritive matter contained in 1000 parts of the red beet, amounts to 151 such parts—in the white beet to 136—in the parsnip to 99—the carrot to 98—the common turnip to 42, &c. The white beet is one of the varieties of the sugar beet, and according to the table alluded to contains more than three times the quantity of nutritive matter which is contained in the common or English turnip. The stomachs of cattle, however, may not, perhaps, produce results exactly like what might have been expected from chemical analysis. Bulk as well as nutritive matter is requisite in food for cattle, in order to give the stomach its due degree of distention. It is necessary that their bellies should be filled, and nutritious matter, in a very concentrated form, might not perhaps, so well answer the purposes of nature in the growth and fattening of the animals, as would the same matter if diffused through a larger bulk of food. For these reasons we should believe, as before observed, that other substances should be mixed with the beets in feeding cattle.

John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass. imported some time since, some of the seed of the sugar beet, from Paris, and has left some of it for sale at the office of the New England Farmer. He has been very careful to prevent its being adulterated by mixture with other sorts of beet, having set his seed plants at such a distance from the seed plants of other beets, that the farina of each could have no effect in changing or deteriorating the kind.

Mr Prince's experience in culti ating both the Mangel Wurtzel and the Sugar Beet, for a number of years, has induced him to prefer the latter. It is not only sweeter and more nutritive than the Mangel Wurtzel, but may be preserved from decay, rotting or deterioration with more facility.—N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 302.

Although we have heretofore published the substance of the above notices, we are induced to reprint them for the benefit of recent subscribers, and to add that further experience and observations of Mr Prince and other cultivators, with regard to this root, have confirmed its reputation; and it is now thought by many, to be the best and most profitable root crop which our soil and climate afford, to reward agricultural industry.

ECONOMY.

M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story: "being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to, through negligence. From the want of small value the wicket of a barn-yard, [looking to the fields] was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped, and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ancle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain. trouble, vexation, and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

LUCERNE.

This plant may be sown from the beginning of April to the end of May, but the best time, if the weather be dry, is in May. The usual allowance for sowing is about 20 lbs. to an acre. To make hay it should be mowed as soon as the bloom appears, or rather sooner: it must not be spread like common grass, but lie in the swath like clover, and turned in the same manner, or the leaves which are most nutritive will drop off. The hay is good for all sorts of cattle; and when horses are fed with it they should not have their full allowance of corn; the Lucerne, in a great measure answers the purpose of both corn and hay. It is also the most profitable of any sort of fodder to feed horses with in summer, by mowing and giving it to them green. If the land is good, the produce is incredible; and according to the goodness and depth of the soil, so will the crops be.—One acre, if it takes well, is supposed to keep 3 horses all the year. It purges in spring, and will make any cattle fat in a few days.—*Complete English Farmer.*

Employment of Bones as Manure.—The Chevalier Masclet has addressed a letter to M. Mathieu de Dombasle on this subject, stating how much he was struck with the advantages of manuring with bones, in a tour he lately made in Scotland. He found them equally effective on sandy and clayey soils, and that thei benefit was felt for thirty years. On humid and calcareous soils they are of little use; but on grass lands they are beneficial.—*(Annal. de l'Agric, Franc. Nov. 1825.)*

Bees.—Where the buck-wheat, or, more properly, beech-wheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, is extensively cultivated, there bees collect beautiful wax and bad honey; where the sanfoin abounds, there the honey is delicious, but the wax is very difficult to bleach.—*(Ann. de l'Agric Franc. t. 81.)*

American Aloe.—A superb specimen flowered in September last, (1825) in the garden of E. P. Bastard, Esq. M. P. at Kitley, upwards of 2000 flowers, arranged on whorls of horizontal branches, so as to resemble an immense candelabra.—The plant is 110 years old, and is known to have been in the Kitley gardens upwards of a century.

To destroy the Weevil among Corn.—Lay fleeces of wool which have not been scoured, on the grain; the oily matter attracts the insects among the wool where they soon die, from what cause is not exactly known. M. B. C. Pyrandeau related to the Philomathic Society of Paris, that his father had made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since.—*Bull. des Sciences.*

Several pounds of sewing silk, of an excellent quality, have been offered for sale in Cincinnati, Ohio. This silk was raised in Sandusky, by Mr William Butler. The soil and climate of Ohio are said to be very favorable for the growth of the mulberry tree and the silk worm.

The crop of sugar in Louisiana has this year been very abundant. It is estimated at 60,000 hhds.—some say more. The molasses will of course be 30,000 hhds.

A London paper gives a letter from Madrid, stating that the government of the United States had offered the Spanish government a pecuniary consideration, for certain privileges for its merchant ships in the Island of Cuba.

It was feared for some time that the Thames Tunnel Company would not be able to proceed for want of funds, but they have obtained a loan from government sufficient for completion, at an interest of *two* per cent.

A church has been commenced at Moscow, in Russia, on a scale of stupendous magnitude—it is said that its height, when completed, will be 770 feet.

Swindling Balanced.—While Snelson was on his way to England with the money he had purloined from the Bank of Virginia, Collet and Jones were making a trip to America, with a large amount of property, fraudulently obtained in England. They have been arrested and imprisoned at New York. Among other effects found in their possession, were three thousand sovereigns.

A reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If," said a quaker who was present, "I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee, from the first of the 1st mo. to the last of the 12th mo."—"Why, where would you go?" "Into thy study."

Shrubs in full leaf were seen in Philadelphia last week; the willow, lilac, and elder trees appear in great forwardness. [The same forwardness has been observed in the vicinity of Boston the present week.]

A radical cure.—The following item was delivered in a farrier's bill, to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Bristol, a few days since:—"To *curing* your honor's mare till she *died*—12*s*, 6*d*."

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, one set (29 vols.) of "The Botanical Magazine; or Flower Garden Displayed—in which the most Ornamental foreign Plants, cultivated in the open Ground, the Green-house, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their Colors. To which are added, their Names, Class, Order, and Specific Character, according to the celebrated Linnæus; their places of Growth and time of Flowering. Together with the most approved method of Culture. A work intended for the use of such Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate. By William Curtis, author of the Flora Londinensis." This rare work is probably the most elaborate and splendid of any ever published; each volume contains from 30 to 40 drawings, colored from nature. Price $5 per volume. Feb. 29

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirious of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present reason.

BLOODGOOD & Co. *attend personally to the Inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees*—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

☞ Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

TREES.

N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery, in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Nectarines, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market-street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No. 713 Washington-Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 29.

LOUDON.

FOR sale at the Office of the New England Farmer, one copy of "An Encyclopedia of Gardening, comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening, including all the latest Improvements; a General History of Gardening in all Countries; and a Statistical View of its Present state, with Suggestions for its future progress."

☞ The above work is illustrated with *eight hundred engravings*; handsomely bound in three octavo volumes—price $4.00 per vol.—*third edition*. The merits of this extraordinary and invaluable work are too well known to require comment.

FARM WANTED.

Any person having a large and good farm, that is capable, and does make, not less than one hundred tons of good hay, with a suitable proportion of tillage and pasture land, and a good supply of wood and orcharding, with good buildings, and a pleasant and healthy situation, as to good neighborhood, (and not exceeding 60 or 80 miles from Boston, would be preferred,) will please direct a letter, giving a very particular description thereof, (postage paid) and the *lowest price* and terms of payment, to A. Z. Care of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH AND SUGAR BEET, &c.

Just received for sale, at the Seed Establishment, New England Farmer office, a small quantity of the New Zealand Spinach, the first ever introduced into New England; a particular account of this vegetable will be found in the New England Farmer, page 116 of the current volume, by a member of the New York Horticultural Society. Likewise, English Patience Dock, for early greens.

Also, 200 lbs. genuine Sugar Beet, raised, with much care, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury.

A large variety of fresh Garden Seeds, suitable for spring sowing of Hot Beds, among which are Bush Sweet Marjorum, Early Camperdown Lettuce, Silesia do. Head do. Royal Cape do. Tennisball do. Ice Coss do. Green and White Coss do.—Early York Cabbage, Early Penton do. Early Battersea do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Dutch do. Green Globe Savoy do. Cape Savoy do.—Early White, Purple, and Cape Brocoli—Early and Late Cauliflower—White and Rose coloured Celery—Curled Cress—Early Frame Cucumber, Green Cluster do. Long Green and White Turkey do. Long Prickly do. White Spined do. Short Prickly do.—Green Citron Melon, Pine Apple do. Minorca do.—Purple Egg Plant—Superior Short Top Scarlet Radish, Early Frame do. Cherry do.—Early White Dutch Turnip, Yellow Malta do.—Spinach, &c.

Seeds of the Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Three Thorned Acacia, American Holly, Louisiana Black Walnut, &c.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seeding. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference withs all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The eparation of those kinds liable to mix in seeding—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress-St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. tf D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
pearl do.		112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new,		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new,			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,		5 75	6 00
Rye, best,		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	68	70
Corn		55	60
Barley		60	67
Oats		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		10
LIME,	cask	70	1 00
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	78
PORK, new, clear	bbl.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do.		12 50	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	12	13
Orchard Grass	bush	4 00	
Fowl Meadow	bush	4 00	
Lucerne	lb.	50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		28	30
Native do		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
2d sort		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		6	6½
VEAL,		6	8
MUTTON,		4	7
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	14
lump, best,			20
EGGS,		15	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush		70
Indian, do.			80
POTATOES,		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

The following humorous versification of an old story, is from the Boston Statesman :—

" She stood in tears, like maiden all forlorn,
Who milk'd (fond wench) the cow with crumpled horn."

Miss Polly Dolly Adeline
Amelia Agnes Low
Was none of nature's Journeymen's
Unchissel'd work, I trow.
Her forehead was as smooth as glass,
Her mouth was a straight line,
And her eyes stood out as visibly
As letters on a sign.

The " Venus of the Capitol"
Was taller than Miss Low,
But then Miss Low's diameter
Made up for it, you know ;
And tho' she was the " mould of form,"
And wore unrival'd shoes,
Her waist was not invisible,
And her feet were " made to use."

'T was said Miss Polly Dolly Low
Was waiting to disclaim
The last sweet monosyllable
Of her romantic name ;
And every Sunday evening
She comb'd her golden hair,
And at the window, pensively,
Sat " sighing to the air."

And Cupid, little rogue, was kind,
That is so often cruel,
And to Miss Polly Dolly's flame
He sent a stick of fuel—
A tall and handsome man was he,
The reigning village beau,
That made his bow one evening
To Polly Dolly Low.

He took a chair and sidled up,
And said, " I guess as how
You think, Miss Polly Adeline,
I 've come to court you now,"—
" I know'd it," said the overcome
Miss Polly, " long ago"—
And on his neck she flung herself—
Affectionate Miss Low !

And then got up, quite out of breath,
Young Ebenezer Stout,
And spoke again—" I guess as how
You did'nt hear me out—
I thank you kindly for your kiss,
But *I am not your beau—*
'T was brother Jacky wanted you !
Miss Polly Dolly Low."

A curious mouse-trap.—A gentleman in Portsmouth having purchased some oysters in the shell, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. deposited them in the pantry until the next day, when as his servant was taking them out to be opened, one of them exhibited the novel spectacle of two mice suspended from its mouth, having their heads fast gripped within the shell. It would seem that the oyster, being somewhat distressed by the warmth of the weather, had opened his jaws to inhale a little fresh air, when the witless mice, tempted by the alluring bait within the testaceous portal, thrust in their heads and were caught fast by the sudden collapsing of the shells, thus subjecting the intrusive vermin to a new sort of *Ostracism*. Our northern friends, who are always bragging of their mammoth vegetables and other curiosities, are challenged to show any thing equal to the exploit of this heroic oyster of the true Virginia breed. The oyster, with the two mice appended to it, just as they were caught, is left at this office for the inspection of the curious.—*Nor. Her.*

Singular interposition.—A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who always before showed great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth upon the table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite ; but, on turning round, instantly discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat was entering the room. After turning it out, the cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird without doing it the smallest injury.

Cradles.—A writer in a southern paper condemns in strong terms, the practice of mothers, in rocking infants in cradles. He says the infant, instead of being suffered to lie quietly in a common bed, or little crib, and sleep when it wants to sleep—and play with its little arms and legs when awake, is from the day of its birth accustomed to the see-saw motion, which is as much at variance with the dictates of nature as of common sense. A habit of being rocked is thus created, which soon becomes difficult to be dispensed with. The little being is almost smothered in this confined machine, and it often becomes feeble and puny, though born plump and healthy. Its little brains are kept in a continued vertigo ; and if they do not become completely addled, it is owing to the mercy of Providence, and not to the care of its nurse. Hence, it has been observed, that infants who have undergone habitual rocking, have not that sweet, smiling, and intelligent look, which distinguish those who have never been subject to it. They have a sort of wild glaring stare—there is no "speculation in their eyes"—and they are much later in developing their mental powers, if they ever enjoy the full exercise of them.

From the Albany Argus.

The extravagance to which modern *soires*, or evening parties have arrived, has become a matter of serious alarm to parents, creditors, and to the friends of moral habits. I have been accustomed to move in the higher circles of life, and am desirous that my children should enjoy the advantages of polite society ; but if the present rage for extravagance continues, I must abandon this hope, or as wives have done before me, make a wreck of my husband's fortune.

I am the mother of three daughters, and two sons, who feel that they have arrived at years of discretion ; but I am concerned to say, that they have become so infected with the prevailing mania that I at times absolutely doubt whether they are sound in their minds. My house has been turned upside down, and my husband's purse squandered to conform to fashion. The furniture which I received as a paternal dowry, has all either been sent to auction, or thrust into dark corners, as unfit for the present day. Partitions have been broken down, and all my domestic economy deranged to accommodate large parties, that my children might boast of indulging in greater extravagance of folly than our neighbors. And then the expense of new dresses—of confectionary—wines and *liqueurs*—of waiters and music—and a thousand other etceteras. It is enough to make a person absolutely distracted to think of it. I shall *say* nothing of the loss of health, which the impure air of crowded rooms, the damp and cold midnight exposure, and the indigestible compound of the entertainment, bring in their train, though our physician's bill would very soon satisfy you that we have *felt* much of it. But this is not the worst of the evil. I consider the sacrifice of household economy, property, and health, as the homage which folly pays to fashion. All this I could submit to without murmuring, *to please my children*. A discreet mother looks beyond present gratification. The greatest wish of her heart is to see her children well settled in life, and to enjoy the endearing consolations of a grandmother. Four of my children are of a marriageable age—and yet I see no prospect of realizing my wish. My sons are afraid of the expense of *keeping house*, and talk of matrimony only as an event which *may* happen when they are rich enough to live in fashionable style. The girls, poor things, would like very well to know how their luck is to be in the matrimonial lottery, though there be two blanks to a prize ; but I fear, like the adventurers in the Jefferson lottery, their number will never be drawn from the wheel. The truth is, they have sincere admirers, and merit them ; but marriage and extravagance have become synonymous in fashionable life ; and young men dare not pluck the rose, lest they should be wounded by the thorn. So, as things are now going on, many an honest creditor must suffer—many a fond mother must despair of seeing her second and third generation rise up to bless her ; and the philanthropist must continue to deplore the victims to celibacy, to disease, and to ruin, which ostentatious pride is daily immolating upon the altar of fashion.

One word of admonition, to those whom honest industry, or fortuitous circumstances have thrown upon the surface. Your situation is doubly responsible—you are the arbiters of fashion within the sphere in which you move—few are able wholly to resist her witcheries. Ponder, then, on the influence of your example upon society ; and do not forget, that the highest mental pleasures flow from a consciousness of having been instrumental in advancing the rational happiness of those around us. I send you these, my complaints and admonitions, Mr. Editor, in the hope, and with the request, that as you are one of the guardians of the public weal, you will interpose your influence to check an evil which threatens to depopulate and bankrupt society ; and by so doing, you will confer an everlasting benefit upon

A MOTHER.

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Feb. 15. tf

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